

CRONES BELIEVED IN HIDING IN EAST

**Chef Accused of Poisoning
Soup at Archbishop Mundelein's Banquet Still Free.**

CHICAGO, February 17.—Capt. Nicholas Hunt, chief of detectives announced today his conclusion that Jean Cronos, the chef wanted for putting poison in soup served at the banquet to Archbishop Mundelein last Thursday here, is hiding in New York or Boston.

It was at first thought possible by Hunt and other police officials that Cronos' letter, published today, might have been written in Chicago and sent to New York, there to be mailed, but investigation has convinced the officials that the chef is in the east.

According to Capt. Hunt there is a large colony of anarchists in Boston. The white substance found in two cans in Jean Cronos' room was asbestos, not gun cotton, the police announced today.

The police said the real nature of the material was discovered a few days ago, but no announcement that it was asbestos had been made.

Fritz Schoenfeldt, believed to have been a friend of Cronos, was arrested today. The police said he would be questioned concerning Cronos' New York acquaintances.

Cronos has been seen in Boston, according to reports reaching police officials here today. The Chicago authorities have been in communication with eastern detectives and Cronos' arrest is expected soon.

It was said the Chicago officials were informed that Cronos was seen at the South terminal in Boston shortly before midnight last night.

An Alleged Confession.

Detectives today set about investigating details of an alleged confession sent to the New York Times by a man who signed the name "Jean Cronos." They said information gathered here tallied with the acts explained in the alleged confession.

The letter bore no salutation. The text of it is as follows: "Every morning I have read in the papers regarding my case either foolish or untrue. I declare that this my story is true. In America I am since the 6th May, 1915, and worked for three months in Castle's old French restaurant, Grant City, Staten Island as Chef. After that I worked for 1 year in New York and after that in Chicago, in Cleveland, in the Country Club and back to Chicago. At the University Club I was Chief of the cold West room and did not have anything to do with the soup. I always was in the Radical Movement as a worker and as a true comrade to my fellow-workers. Meantime I have studied Science (Astronomy and Chemistry).

"As I did not have enough money to go to the university I have taken up Chemistry at the International Correspondence schools in Scranton (Pa.). I proceeded with my study and made good progress. Thanks to the (C. S.) I paid monthly 10 \$ and for the apparatus 60 \$ Cash money were I had worked for. As I love science I hate religion, and a I have seen the menu for that Diner 12 days before I thought that it was a sanitary thing to make a good clean up. And I started right away to work. I worked till late in the night and early in the morning I prepared the poisons, but the most had a bitter taste later.

"I agreed for Arsenic and Barium Chloride I bought some more arsenic and son I had 60 grams Arsenous Oxide and 100 grams Barium Chloride. Then I made 48gr. (Mg H2 N2 O2) (C. P.) and very dry this I took along with me when I went to the diner. I left my study and my clothes some explosives and some poison also an knife and a Revolver. Those explosives were very dangerous for the smallest shock causes an explosion which will have terrible results. I deny that I had any explosives in my room after I left.

"Stupid Chicago Police."

"The six cans which the stupid Chicago Police believed gun cotton is nothing but asbestos, and in those six cans I received the six bottles of acid from the schools with the asbestos around for save shipping. I must laugh at the letters which the police found. I did never have any other letter but from home those letters and all my papers I burned before I left. No I have changed the color of my hair red and I am working in a good position in a little town near New York. Nobody suspects anything here and I am safe for the next. When I have a little money again I go to the University and finish my study. I am not afraid of the stupid police for I am not afraid of the dead. When I go I take a good many along. I am sorry that not all or at least a 100 got killed for the world will be more happy without them. I have a good source of energy left and some intelligence and the past time I am going to use them. My next work is to be a full success. JEAN CRONOS."

"I am proud to be an Anarchist under the name of Jean Cronos. I would like to be free."

"I will work it to do alone all the time so the police spies will not hear of me and not get a chance to get promoted. JEAN CRONOS."

Danes Bar Wood Pulp Exports.

The American Consul general at Copenhagen today reported to the State Department that the Danish government had prohibited the exportation of wood pulp and heavy paper.

PURPLE TITER ON HANDS AND FEET

Would Itch and Burn So Badly Could Not Sleep. Dared Not Put Hands in Water. Ashamed of Them.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"I was troubled with tetter. It first began by very small bumps or pimples coming on my hands and feet. Large pimples would form and become very sore. I could not sleep at night the pimples would itch and burn so badly. I dared not put my hands in water for they would burn and itch so. I was ashamed to show my hands to any one so rough and sore, and I could not wear any clothing on the affected parts."

"I finally saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertisement and I got a large sized box of Cuticura (Ointment and a cake of Soap) and in two months my hands and feet were perfectly healed." (Signed) J. B. Dickerson, Brookhaven, Miss. July 8, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

TESTIMONIALS

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TESTIMONIALS RELATIVE WRECK ROAD

Moorfield Storey, a Boston Attorney, Explains Troubles of the New England.

ALSO THINKS APPOINTEE UNSCRUPULOUS IN WAYS

On Stand Before Senate Committee Investigating Nomination. Others Also Heard.

Moorfield Storey, a Boston attorney, charged before the judiciary subcommittee of the Senate today that Louis D. Brandeis helped to wreck the New York and New England railroad in 1892 and 1893, with the result that it was absorbed by the New Haven road.

Asked as to Mr. Brandeis' reputation as a lawyer, Mr. Storey testified: "I think his reputation in the Boston bar is that he is a very capable, very energetic man, and if necessary to advance his objects he is not scrupulous as to his methods, nor is he to be trusted."

Agrees With Mr. Barron.

Storey had been summoned by the committee in its inquiry into the fitness of Mr. Brandeis for the Supreme Court. Senator Walsh told the witnesses that C. W. Barron of Boston had said Brandeis was once employed to help wreck the New England railroad.

"I think that is true," said Mr. Storey. He proceeded to describe the New England as a competitor of the New Haven between Boston and New York.

"Shortly before the spring of 1892," he said, "the New Haven began to harass the New England which ran part way to New York over the New Haven tracks. The New Haven first refused to advance freight for the New England."

"In the spring of 1892 Mr. Brandeis brought a series of ten suits against the New England railroad in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. He was acting ostensibly for S. F. Goldsmith, a Boston liquor dealer, and small New England stockholders and some associates."

"The bills were designed to paralyze the financial operations of the New England road. One suit was to prevent the payment of dividends on preferred stock, another to prevent the issue of mortgage bonds and another attacked the New England's leases on certain branch lines."

Mr. Brandeis Acts as Counsel.

"In the following year the Massachusetts legislature investigated relations of the New Haven and New England roads. I conducted the hearing. Mr. Brandeis testified there that he was counsel in all these suits which impaired the finances of the New England road, forcing it into receivers hands in 1893, from which it emerged as the property of the New Haven."

"The suits, while brought in the name of Goldsmith, were really brought in some other interests. Goldsmith was unable to pay the expense of the suits. It appeared that Judge W. J. Kelly of New York, now a member of the New York supreme court, was interested in the case. When I asked Mr. Brandeis if he made any charges to Goldsmith and his associates he admitted that he did not and said money was paid to him through Judge Kelly."

"It was apparent that the suits were not brought in the interest of his ostensible clients. Brandeis took directions from some outside source. Names of those directly interested never were disclosed, but the result of the fight was that the New Haven road eventually took over the property of its competitors."

Mr. Storey testified that at the Massachusetts legislature investigation of the relations of the New Haven and the New England, Brandeis refused to tell who were his clients unless Storey agreed that the facts would not be used in the suits. Storey said he would not consent.

New England Road Wrecked.

"It is apparent to me," said Storey, "that it was clear to Mr. Brandeis that the ostensible parties to the suits were not the real parties, and that he made his charges and took orders from other parties, who may have been persons or may have been the New Haven. The result was that the New England was wrecked. It is impossible for me to understand how Mr. Brandeis could file a bill in court in the name of persons not his clients and not know the purpose to be accomplished. Anyway, a person is presumed to know the real purpose of his acts."

The Goldsmith estate, he said, later sued Austin Corbin, then president of the Long Island Railroad Company, for the use of Goldsmith's name in the suits. The next year that the New Haven paid \$28,000 to settle.

Chairman Chilton wanted to know what was the specific complaint against Mr. Brandeis. Mr. Storey responded he considered it unethical for a lawyer to do anything the truth of which would prejudice his case in court.

Senator Chilton suggested that the incident took place some twenty years ago, but Storey charged Brandeis had done the same thing in the more recent Ballinger-Pinchot investigation.

"Mr. Brandeis announced that he was appearing for Mr. Glavis, whereas he was paid by Collier's Weekly," declared Mr. Storey.

"How do you know by whom he was paid?" asked Senator Walsh.

"What difference did it make who paid him?" he had announced he was employed by a newspaper he would not have been listened to as he was."

Appears for Those Who Pay.

Senator Fletcher observed that Austen G. Fox, a New York lawyer, was appearing now before the committee on behalf of those making charges, and that Glavis was entitled to have a lawyer at the Ballinger hearing. Storey observed that Fox was not appearing for anybody but those who paid him.

Senator Walsh questioned the witness about Mr. Brandeis' criticism of the New Haven's conduct of its road.

"As a citizen of Boston and a lawyer prominent in the community," the witness responded that the reputation he had described had arisen before Brandeis began his attack on the New Haven.

In cross-examination Mr. Storey was asked regarding the protest against Mr. Brandeis' confirmation, signed by President Lowell of Harvard and fifty-four Boston lawyers. He brought out that there are from 3,000 to 5,000 lawyers in metropolitan Boston.

"Many young lawyers in Boston are with Mr. Brandeis and respect him," said Storey. "But they are the young lawyers who do not know him. Young lawyers who do know him are against him. Most lawyers, I think, are against him."

Regarding the Warren case in which a Ballinger-Finchot investigation was charged that Mr. Brandeis was guilty of unprofessional conduct, Mr. Storey defended Mr. Brandeis. He said

career which is the most striking and remarkable has been his unselfish and unwavering devotion to the social and industrial uplift of the lowly and less fortunate of our people. I believe that on the Supreme Court bench he will exert a strong influence in establishing the ideals to which he has been devoted in his recent years."

Coming, however, specifically to what he considered the legal and moral aspects of Mr. Brandeis' action in the Warren case, Mr. Whipple made this statement:

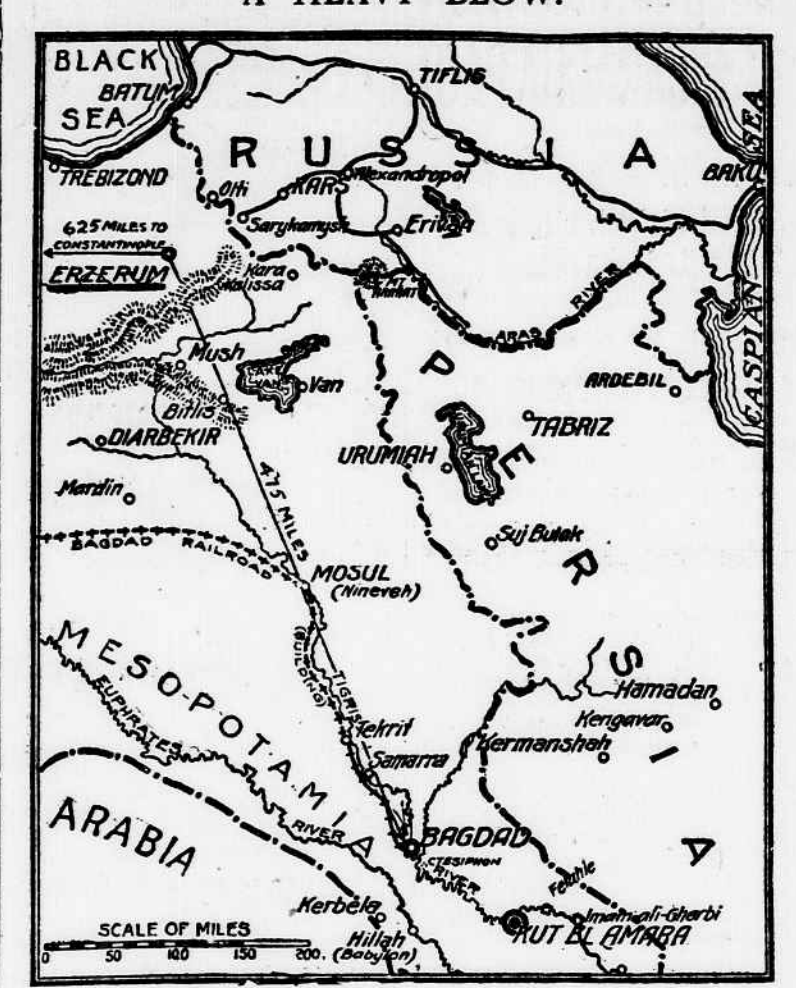
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WHERE RUSSIA HAS STRUCK THE TURKS A HEAVY BLOW.



It was common practice for lawyers in such cases to represent all members of a family even if some of their interests did clash.

"In that case," he said, "if I had been in Mr. Brandeis' place I think I should have pursued the same course he did."

Statement of Mr. Whipple.

Sherman L. Whipple, another Boston attorney concerned in the Warren case, in response to questions by George W. Anderson, representing Mr. Brandeis, made this statement:

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of the trustees an opportunity to make a great deal more than otherwise would have been allowed as legal fees, and violated the principle that the trustee shall not make personal or private profit."

Mr. Whipple said he did not believe Mr. Brandeis intentionally made the arrangement to give Warren a private profit. Like Mr. Storey, he felt that Brandeis had been possibly careless in not making clear to Edward Warren all the effects of the transaction.

"I believe that Mr. Brandeis, feeling there was a perfect justice in the arrangement, acted as he did. I cross-examined Samuel Warren and am convinced there was no taint of dishonesty in the case."

Regarding the James T. Lennox bankruptcy case, Mr. Whipple said he was not interested in it about two months after Mr. Brandeis' connection with it. Brandeis told Lennox he feared he could not take the case because he thought he had other clients who would be interested in the litigation, among them the firm of Weil & Farrell, but after conference he agreed to take it.

Assigned Property to His Partner.

Whipple related how Mr. Brandeis came counsel for assignees of the Lennox bankruptcy estate and Lennox came to Whipple with the claim that he had assigned his property to Brandeis' partner, Mr. Nutter, when Mr. Brandeis was acting as his counsel.

Mr. Whipple said his recollection was that Mr. Brandeis told him that when a man becomes bankrupt and cannot pay his debts, he becomes a trustee to see all his property is distributed equitably, and that he knew of no one better than Nutter to care for all interested in the assets.

Whipple said he had insisted that Brandeis' firm get all Lennox's property, but Brandeis insisted his partner get the property only as trustee. Whipple also read a letter he received from Brandeis at that time stating that his firm was representing the interests of all creditors as well as other parties, and that it was for this reason the assignment was made to Nutter.

Seeks to Disprove Testimony.

At a night session of the committee, J. W. Anderson, district attorney of Boston, cross-examining S. W. Winslow, resident of the United Shoe Machinery company, sought to disprove the latter's testimony that Nuten, Florshelm and Jackson Johnson had attempted to procure \$3,000,000 worth of the United Shoe Machinery Company's stock with a threat that they would make trouble if it was not sold to them, and that Mr. Brandeis continued to act as counsel for these manufacturers after being informed of their action. Mr. Anderson read from the testimony of Florshelm and Johnson in a suit brought against the United company, Massachusetts to prove that both of them had no recollection of any such oral agreement.

After long series of questions about this matter, Senator Cummins interposed with

the suggestion that the entire incident was immaterial, because Mr. Brandeis could not be expected to give up an employment with the shoe manufacturers' alliance because two of its members might have made a disagreeable suggestion prior to his employment.

Works, who was sitting with the committee for the first time, as a substitute for Senator Clark of Wyoming, said that circumstances might make it material.

Enlistments in the United States Army are being encouraged by means of moving pictures of soldier life.

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PENSION INCREASES PASS.

House Passes Two Bills for \$2,500,000 Additional Expenditure.

Two pension bills passed the House yesterday, proposing in all the addition of more than \$2,500,000 annually to pension expenditures.

One would grant pensions to the widows and minor children of officers and enlisted men who served ninety days or more in the Army, Navy or

Marine Corps of the United States either as regulars or volunteers during the war with Spain or the Philippine insurrection between April 21, 1898, and July 4, 1902.

The other bill would give \$20 a month to survivors of Indian wars from 1865 to January, 1891, who served ninety days or more in an actual campaign, and who are sixty-two years old or over, and pay \$12 a month to widows of such soldiers.

Britain yearly uses 70,000 tons of cork.

AUTOCARS HAVE STANDARDIZED DELIVERY SERVICE

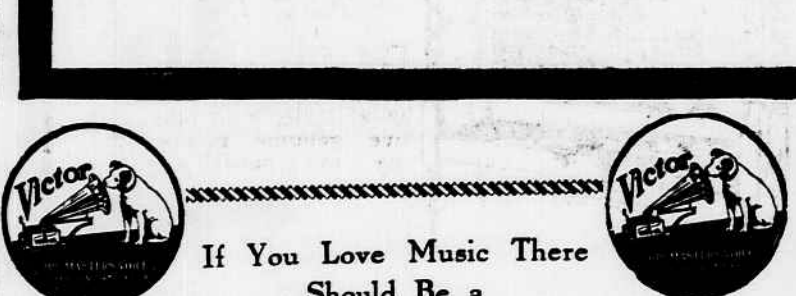
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